

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.  
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GUMMERS OF MOSCOW.—Country School.—FIVE DUTCHMAN. Matinee at 2.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 34th street.—LA PEREQUOLE. Matinee at 2.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—L'ENFER. Matinee at 2.  
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD RING. Matinee at 2.  
NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIELD OF THE CLOVE OF GOLD. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—SPEED THE FLOUGH.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCE.  
THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—LIZ FOLLIES.—PAPA'S REVEL.—NODDERS. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—INGRAM'S NEW COMEDY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 238 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.  
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VARIETY, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.  
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—SCHENCK'S BOY, &c. Matinee at 2.  
HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—SHADOW PANTOMIME, &c.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE, corner Madison avenue and 24th street.—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.  
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—SECOND SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.  
New York, Saturday, January 16, 1869.

New Arrangements for Furnishing the Herald.

The steady increase in the circulation of the HERALD has forced us to bring into use all our press facilities, which now enable us to throw off eighty-five thousand copies of the HERALD per hour. News men and carriers who have heretofore found delay in receiving their papers will in future have their orders executed at a much earlier hour.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

For the DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month.  
The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated January 15.  
The Alabama treaty, on the basis of the original protocol, has been signed by Mr. Johnson and Earl Clarendon.

It was thought that the Conference on the Eastern question would be brought to a close yesterday.

The Greek government will, it is reported, reject the decision of the Conference if certain conditions of the Turkish ultimatum are supported by that body.

All the great Powers, Russia excepted, have united in a demand on Greece to withdraw her formal objections to the Conference as at present constituted.

The elections for members of the Spanish Constitutional Cortes have commenced.

Another conspiracy has been detected in Spain. A number of prominent generals have been arrested.

Paraguay.

By Atlantic cable we learn that Lopez's army at Villita was utterly routed and destroyed by a vigorous attack of the allies on his stronghold, 4,000 prisoners being captured, and Lopez himself, with about 300 followers, barely making his escape.

Villita being taken opened the way to Asuncion, whither the allied fleet was going. A Paraguayan account states that the allies lost 6,000 killed and wounded. General Arguello being among the killed, in a fight on the 5th ult. General McMahon was in the Paraguayan camp and a good understanding existed between him and Lopez.

Mexico.

We have telegraphed before from Mazatlan to the effect that a revolution, to be led either by Martinez or Placido Vega, is imminent since the departure of General Corona for the capital. Señor Gonzalez Ortega, aided by Segrete, Quirós, Vargas and Canales, is reported rising to reassert his claims to the Presidency. The aim of the revolutionists under Martinez or Vega will be to establish a separate republic of the Occident, under the protection of the United States.

Cuba.

Accounts of small skirmishes between the belligerents are received, but nothing decisive is reported.

Japan.

The capture of the city of Hakodadi by the rebels is reported.

St. Thomas.

Our dates are to January 2. The Murphy brothers have recommenced their efforts on the sunken steamer Columbus, and are now confident of raising her in a short time. The new St. Thomas Bank building is completed, and the officials have already installed themselves in it. Business continues very dull, and there is great anxiety felt that the Americans should take possession of the island.

Venezuela.

A letter from St. Thomas, under date of the 2d, says:—By the arrival of a schooner at this port we learn that matters still remain quiet at Lagayra and Porto Cabado. There was more activity manifested in trade, and coffee is coming regularly into the Caracas market. The prices were somewhat lower in consequence of favorable advices from Europe.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill to enforce the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and also a number of bills relative to universal suffrage. Mr. Stewart, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a constitutional amendment declaring the right of colored citizens to vote and hold office in any State, and asked to have the committee discharged from further consideration of it. The usual debate occurred on the claims of Miss Murphy, of Alabama, and the whole subject was recommitted to the Committee on Claims. After which the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House a bill to incorporate a university for the blind in the District of Columbia was laid on the table. The consideration of the Niagara Ship Canal bill was resumed, and, after general discussion, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 61 to 60. The House then adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate yesterday a memorial from the New York City Underground Railway Company was presented asking an amendment to their charter. The committee investigating the alleged over issue of stock by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad companies made a report and asked for instructions, whereupon the whole subject was laid on the table by a vote of

14 to 13. Bills to rebuild Washington Market; to regulate fare on railroads, and to complete the quarantine buildings on the west bank were noticed. A resolution providing for action upon nominations of notaries public and for business in executive session was adopted. A motion declaring that the standing committees as at present constituted act through the present session was adopted. A bill for the construction of certain railroads across Harlem river and through New York City was presented, and also a bill amending the Excise law. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the Assembly a petition from citizens of New York for a central underground railway was presented. Bills were introduced to appoint additional notaries public; to regulate the leasing of stalls in the New York City markets; to amend the law creating a Metropolitan Fire Department; relative to the Marine Court of New York, and to amend the act reorganizing the Port Wardens' office of New York. The Assembly then adjourned until this morning.

Miscellaneous.

Very few additional particulars have been obtained concerning the wreck of the steamship Gulf City. A list of the officers so far as known will be found elsewhere in our columns, but as the seamen were all shipped on board instead of by a shipping firm it is impossible to obtain an accurate list of them. It seems, however, that there were only three passengers on board.

A tubular boiler in a turning shop in Elizabeth, N. J., exploded yesterday, and was driven through the air 200 feet into a hardware store, falling upon the heads of two men, who were almost instantly killed. Three others were seriously and perhaps fatally injured, while several received severe contusions.

The Virginia Committee and the Judiciary Committee have had several conferences upon the reconstruction of Virginia, and have apparently agreed upon a bill to admit the State on the adoption of the constitution with the obnoxious disfranchisement and test oath clauses stricken out. A general amnesty bill will probably follow the passage of the one thus agreed upon.

The gold medal ordered by Congress was presented to Captain Creighton, at Norfolk, on Wednesday. It is said to have cost about \$1,600.

A little girl in Paterson, N. J., died on Thursday night from eating candy supposed to have been colored with poisonous matter.

The City.

George Francis Train delivered a lecture at Cooper Institute last night on "Ireland's Prospects for Liberty." Fred Douglass also delivered a lecture at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on "William the Silent."

Inspector Leonard, of the Metropolitan Police force, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon at his residence in West Twenty-second street. He had just left the table, where he had been dining with some of his intimate friends. An inquest will probably be held to-day.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, the case of the United States vs. Blaisdel and others on a charge of violations of the Internal Revenue law was continued, and at the rising of the court at four o'clock was adjourned till eleven o'clock Monday morning.

In the case of David Lichtenheim, charged with leaving blackmail in his capacity of an internal revenue inspector, some further evidence was taken before Commissioner Owen, and the case was adjourned till Wednesday next.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, City Judge Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., presiding, Garret Baldwin, who pleaded guilty to an assault to do bodily harm upon police officer William Robinson, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

The Inman line steamship City of New York will sail from pier 46 North River at two P. M. to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool, and the mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M., instead of half-past six A. M., as originally intended.

The stock market yesterday was a repetition of the previous day in the features of opening strength succeeded by large sales and a decline of prices. New York Central was again active on account of reports from Albany. Gold closed at five o'clock with the quotation 139 1/4 to 139 3/4.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Governor James E. English, of Connecticut; H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati; and E. P. Ross, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Count Colobranio, of the Italian Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Count Josef Zabriskie, of Mexico, and L. E. Plumb, of Waterbury, Conn., are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

General J. Kilpatrick, of the United States Army; General W. H. Macartney, of Boston, and E. H. Caldwell, of Colorado, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

B. Bufum, of Providence; B. P. Hopkins, of Wisconsin, and W. B. Briscoe, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

George Maynard, of Boston; Charles M. Folke, of Philadelphia; B. M. Brockett, of Hartford, and N. E. Baker, of Pennsylvania, are at the Hoffman House.

Old and New Methods of Centralizing Trade—Railroad vs. Cart Road.

There are certain laws working in our trade development which, despite any opposition to them, gain the mastery and shape our future. It is well that these governing trade principles should be well understood, as by a proper knowledge of their workings legislation may give them greater value and direct them in such a manner that we may make still greater progress under them.

When the discovery was made that a railroad could transport a ton of goods for one and a half cents per mile, while the cost by a common cart road was and is about fifteen cents per ton per mile, it was a fact that turned old ideas upside down and set the world in motion. It started looms into new action; it enhanced the value of land throughout the country; it set the farmer to producing; it created supplies which demanded exchange; it made people acquainted with each other and broke down old notions and jealousies. Distance ceased to have effect upon commercial honesty, and exchanges became rapid and certain. Just in proportion to the cost of railway transportation to that upon a common road was our Continent compressed, so far as immediate distance is concerned; but in breaking down distances the saving has been far greater. A ton of freight goes rapidly upon a cart road if it averages twenty miles per day. Upon a railroad it may easily average four hundred miles per day—that is to say, twenty times the speed of the old time.

If, now, we apply these facts we find that in time and for freighting purposes our Continent is about eight days wide. Eight days of good cart road in old times was one hundred and sixty miles. Under the best circumstances the distance could not be greater. Here, therefore, we demonstrate that our territory is much smaller in all the great and governing features of political stability and centralization than that of any first class Power which existed in Europe thirty years since. If to this we add the centralizing force of the telegraph we shall still more compact the mass and place our greatest territorial extreme within very easy reach. Taking the average width of our territory now at eight days' travel and the average length at three days, and comparing this with the year 1830, with twenty miles per day on a common road, we find that, so far as distance affects internal commerce, we have in the United States to-day but nine thousand six hundred square miles of territory—about one-half the territorial area of Denmark and but two-thirds that of the Swiss Confederation. In the transportation of a man—that

is, an offensive or defensive war unit—we are still smaller.

But how does all this affect internal trade as regards great centres? It is evident that as the country becomes compact in its communications there will be a resultant centralization towards certain points which must control commerce. These points in the days of cart roads were necessarily very numerous and in size proportioned to trade facilities. Now the great centres are few in number, but stride onward to immense proportions, making themselves the great foci of exchanges and the clearing houses for a vast territory around them. As the small towns and cities require central points of exchange, where they meet to regulate commerce, so do great cities require some immense commercial emporium, which they elect as a great central point for general interchange of commercial ideas and the more perfect governing of trade. This point thus elected is New York; but of the commercial centres which are rising to be only second to our great city in exterior and interior trade, we have Portland, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and San Francisco on the Pacific. Portland is the natural outlet of nearly all Canada and competes favorably with any seaport for our own Northwest trade, while it is much nearer Europe than any principal port we possess. As regards Charleston, when she learns that she is as near, if not nearer, the great West than New York, she will commence a rapid march to commercial greatness. Of the interior small and great cities we need not speak. The same laws govern them. They pay tribute to the secondary centres, and these to New York, which appears to be elected now, not only by the United States, but by Europe as the world's commercial focus.

Herein is a great lesson for consideration. The recognition of all this is an acknowledgment that legislation should be fitted to it and should be governed by it. Let not legislation suppose that laws should be shaped to govern these principles, but rather seek for the laws that exist in them and then adapt our own government to them. This will show true statesmanship, and this is what we now most need, else the laws will clash with material facts, and the latter, always the victor, will upset the government that interferes with them.

THE ALABAMA TREATY SIGNED.—We learn by cable despatch from London, dated yesterday, that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain relative to the Alabama claims has been signed by the American Minister and the British Foreign Secretary, on the basis of the original protocol. This, we presume, refers to the appointment of a commission on the part of both governments, whose duty it shall be to consider the merits of the different claims and adjudge accordingly. It does not appear that there are substantial grounds for the report that the claims are to be offset by those of British subjects against the United States, although it is not unlikely that that point may be pressed at some period during the progress of the deliberations of the commission.

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.—Our correspondence from Havana, published to-day in another column, will be found very interesting. General Dulce had inaugurated the new policy of government, but sufficient time had not elapsed to indicate its effect upon the public mind. The revolutionary movements have made no progress westward since our last advices, and the only event of importance which we find in our chronicle from the seat of war is an order of Señor Figueredo, the revolutionary Governor of the village of Cobre, which confirms the reported proclamation of emancipation by General Cespedes. In the new programme of General Dulce freedom of the press, the right of public meeting, with free speech, and representation in the Cortes, are the chief points of concession by Spain.

THE FALL OF PARAGUAY.—It will be seen by our telegraphic despatches by cable that Lopez has been driven from his second stronghold at Villita, and is reported to have escaped to the mountains with only a few hundred followers, while the Brazilian iron-clads have gone to Asuncion. This may end the war, but we doubt it. Lopez has shown so much pluck in the contest that we incline to believe he will carry out his threat of making a guerilla war against the allies.

THE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF MRS. LINCOLN.—The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Morton, of Indiana, for the relief of Mary Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln, rests upon a good foundation. It is presented in the shape of a claim for a pension due to the widow of the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, slain by the enemy while acting in the capacity of the head of the Union forces; and in this shape we presume there will be no objection to the pension proposed in either house. Mr. Sumner suggested that the annual allowance to the widow be fixed at five thousand dollars, and the committee to which the bill has been referred need have no fear that this will be too much. Considering the high prices of living during and since the war, the President's salary of twenty-five thousand dollars is a pitiful sum; considering the fact that the untimely death of President Lincoln cut off his family from the benefits of nearly a whole term of four years; and considering the good name, honor and dignity of the government of the United States, this relief bill should be passed without chaffering and without delay. A graceful thing loses half its merit if not gracefully done.

GREEN ON VELOCIPEDS.—Velocipedes can go in the Park, it seems, only they cannot go on the drives, because there they would frighten the horses. They are permitted on the promenades because the worst they can do there is to run down women and children. Wouldn't it be nearer right the other way? Women and children are sure to be hurt by the velocipedes on the promenades, and it is only a notion that they would be hurt by the fright of the horses.

SMASHING THE WINDOWS.—What millions of property are spread in view up Broadway, with no other protection than the panes of glass in front and the fear of the policeman round the corner, who, after all, is not always around the corner. One robber smashed the glass the other day, but was caught. It is a wonder the plan is not often tried.

THE WORK AT HELL GATE.—The work at Hell Gate progresses as well as can reasonably be expected. The contractors are trying the Sheldbourne diamond pointed drill. So far they have met with great success, having up to yesterday drilled two holes six feet in depth through very hard rock. The hole of yesterday was put down in an hour and twenty minutes, the drill working in thirty-five feet of water. This marks quite an era in engineering science. In the celebrated Mont Cenis tunnel, now nearly finished and piercing the Alps, drills worked by water power have been used with great success. Generally, however, machine drills, whether worked by hand or by steam, have been a failure, it having been found that the cost of working them has exceeded that of the ordinary hand drill. The machine now in use at Hell Gate, if it still continues to work well, will very quickly remove the obstructions there and prepare a new era in our commercial history as a great metropolis. Instead of our being jammed up in the lower part of the island our commercial interests will take a strong foothold on the eastern side, facing Long Island Sound. Through this sound, with one hundred and twenty miles of safe sailing and a half day nearer Europe, nearly all our shipments will pass. We are, moreover, demonstrating a problem of worldwide value in removing these rock obstructions, for if successful it will lead to similar efforts in the entrances and within the harbors of different parts of the world.

COMING TROUBLE IN MEXICO.—Our telegraphic advices from Mazatlan indicate the approach of a new revolution in Mexico, with a design of establishing an independent republic in the northwestern portion of that country, to extend from Topile to the United States line. All our advices from Mexico for some time past have indicated a growing weakness in the federal government, and we shall not be surprised to see President Juarez soon surrounded with great complications. The increase of our Pacific empire is exercising an adverse influence on the power of Mexico in its western States, and the debility of the national government at this time is too great to resist it.

THE GREEKS AND THE TURKS.—Few things in modern times have occurred so completely convincing of the power of impudence as the course which Greece has taken in the Paris Conference on the Eastern question. Greece, which thinks she is as good as Italy any day, asks why she does not receive from the American press the same encouragement which Italy received? The answer is obvious. Italy made out a case which Europe and America understood. Greece, which has had a chance since 1821, has failed to do the same. Greece since that date has been a European baby, and Europe and America have been waiting to know why they should continue to nurse her, but have failed to find a good reason. We speak a good word for the Greeks when we say that they should think less of their pockets and more of their country. The Greeks know what this means, and this is enough. Let them think of it and act accordingly. Learn they must.

OPENING FOR A SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.—The Detroit Free Press remarks that "had Charles M. Rogers been murdered in the streets of a Southern city, in broad daylight, as he was in the city of New York, Congress would have appointed a committee to investigate the matter." We have no objection to a Congressional committee investigating the mystery attending this murder. But the trouble is that such a committee, following precedents, would only make the mystery more mysterious, the middle muddler. Congressional investigating committees have damaged the interests of the government and the revenue in their investigations of the whiskey rings, the fraud rings and various other rings they have had in charge. It would be difficult to predict what they would realize from a murder ring.

WHAT ARE THEY AFRAID OF?—It is said that the committee who called the republican caucus for the nomination of United States Senator have decided to exclude the representatives of the press from the Assembly chamber during the caucus to-night. This is an unusual proceeding. The caucus for Speaker was held with open doors, and there appears to be no fair and honest reason why that course should be deviated from in this case. No event of greater interest to the people of this State has occurred for some time than the nomination for United States Senator. The nomination is made equal to an election by the constitution of the two houses, a joint republican majority existing. Can it be possible that the corruption with which the republicans are openly charged in this matter of a Senator is to be so flagrantly practised on the floor that they are afraid to allow the reporters to see what members put their hands behind their backs?

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—The Grand Army of the Republic claims not to be a political but a purely benevolent and patriotic body, yet by a singular coincidence it holds its convention in Albany just at the time when the strife for the United States Senatorship is at its height. It is said, too, that many of its members give more attention to the rooms of the politicians than to the conventional hall of the Order. Why not call themselves the "Grand Army of the Republicans" at once?

MEXICAN TREATIES RETURNED.—Mr. Plumb, ex-Secretary of Legation in Mexico, has returned from there with the ratified copies of two of the Seward-Romero treaties. The treaties ratified are the one referring to claims against Mexico, and that on the subject of "naturalization," &c. The third treaty stands no chance of consideration during the present session of the Mexican Congress.

CARELESSNESS.—One of the sources of the Brooklyn water was permitted to be drained the other night, the water running to waste by the malice of some straggler. There is something wrong when such an occurrence is possible. Such points as the floodgate at Jamaica should be guarded night and day.

TRICHINA IN ALBANY.—The Boston Post states that Albany is afflicted with trichina. It is a mistake. Albany is only troubled just now with the tricks of politicians on the Senatorial question.

Joseph Quincy on the Price of Provision.

The report which we published on Friday of Mr. Joseph Quincy's powerful speech on Thursday evening at the annual meeting of the Boston Social Science Association shows that our New England reformers have at length reached the discussion of very important practical questions. Mr. Quincy exposed the causes which are at work to raise the price of food—a question of social science in which everybody is interested. Among these causes he placed the exorbitant freight tariffs which, unless the people shall take some action against them, will increase to such a rate as to create a famine in New England. "To-day," he said, "a few men like Flak, Vanderbilt and Drew hold the keys to the great Western granary, and we can get supplies only at their bidding." He showed how forty-four millions in Western railroad stock had been issued by the railroad corporation, and that the consumers at the East were obliged to pay the additional tariff necessary to meet the dividend declared on the fictitious stock. He cited the action of the Massachusetts Legislature forbidding the issue by the Boston and Albany Railroad of additional stock unless the cash therefor was actually paid in, and stated that a like action by the Legislature of New York and a few other States would materially cheapen the necessities of life. We agree with Mr. Quincy in denouncing railway monopolies, telegraph monopolies and all other monopolies prejudicial to the individual and social rights of the people.

RUNAWAY HORSES.—Is it true that horses are more addicted to running away here than elsewhere? The other day a correspondent stated in the HERALD that horses in London and in Paris did not run away, and that this was an equine vice almost peculiar to the horse on this side the ocean. Do the horses also get an American disposition to "take the responsibility," and that eagerness to "go it on their own hook" that characterizes even the tenderest age of humanity among us? Or is it that they merely abuse that confidence which perhaps an American more than any other reposes in their intelligence and docility? We believe that horses are seldom left to stand alone in the streets elsewhere so much as here, and this is the origin of three out of four of these accidents.

MORE TICKET SPECULATION.—Plymouth church keeps itself before the speculative public. "Sittings in the evening at Plymouth church are advertised at sixteen dollars each year." This, we suppose, is the market report of the retail trade in piety. The heavy dealers, the moneyed men, went to the auction the other day and bought the pews by the year, as the grocers go to the collyard and buy coal by the ton; and now they advertise the sale of single seats for a single service to realize, just as the same grocers distribute their ton of coal by the peck and the pailful.

RIGHT AT LAST.—Recently it was ordered that the cavalry of the First Division should be dismounted—no one knew why. It now turns out that the horses are given the go-by as obsolete animals, and this order was only a preliminary to mounting the whole First Division—on velocipedes. Velocipede drills by company and regiment are to begin at once, and the first velocipede parade down Broadway will take place on Washington's birthday. Tune—"The American Boy."

A SAFE THING.—The monstrous safe, six feet by six, which was rolled into the Delavan House, at Albany, just preceding the arrival of Marshall O. Roberts. The crowd of politicians obsequiously bowed the monster through their lines in the hall and no doubt measured at a glance its exact capacity. The significance of its arrival just in advance of the great "third man" was noted by many a nod and wink and nudge of the elbow. It looked like business.

BUYING VOTES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.—A Michigan paper states that buying members of the New York Legislature, in connection with the Senatorial contest, is called "mercantile negotiations for votes." In this view we are not surprised at the number of commercial travellers now on their way to Albany.

ONE ROBBER JOB SQUELCHED.—The Niagara Ship Canal bill has been virtually defeated in the House of Representatives by its reference to the Committee of the Whole by a vote of eighty-one to sixty. This is a good beginning. Now let Congress go to work and smash up other threatening lobby rings that infest the capital.

THE MOST IMPORTANT DEPARTMENT IN THE SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.—The Paymaster's Department.

FLYING FEET AND FANTASTIC TOES.—The beauty of the city is in the air these nights, whirling on fantastic toes that keep the delicious measure of dance music. There are public balls in every hall of every society and private balls in every other house. So many exquisitely beautiful feet are making the mazes on ballroom floors in Gotham any of these nights cannot be seen elsewhere in the world.

TOO SHORT.—The woman's petition to Congress for suffrage in the District of Columbia was only four yards long. Disgraceful brevity! They should have had Sumner to write it.

A VIRTUE OF NECESSITY.—Henri de Bourbon has come out in favor of a republican form of government in Spain.

GIFT FROM THE RADICAL PRESS.—Carl Schurz.

YACHTING.

The yacht Henrietta, which left this port on the 30th of December, with General Van Allen and party on board, bound on an extended pleasure cruise to the West Indies, arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 5th inst., after an ordinary passage of eight days. On New Year's day, while in lat. 37 16 and long. 75 5, she experienced a severe gale from the southeast, during which she was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away her jibboom, but fortunately did no other damage. After having this slight mishap repaired at Hamilton the Henrietta will proceed upon her cruise to the southward, touching at Barbados and the more prominent keys and islands in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. It is the intention of General Van Allen to drop into Vera Cruz, New Orleans, Key West, Charleston, and other large cities on the Atlantic seaboard, after he has completed his cruise in the West Indies.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

WILLIAM THE SILENT.

Lecture by Fred Douglass at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Last evening a lecture was delivered by Mr. Fred Douglass in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the subject being "William the Silent." The attendance was very limited. The lecturer on coming forward was warmly received. After a few preliminary observations he observed that among the great wars of nations waged to secure liberty, or to defend, protect and maintain the liberty already acquired, there was perhaps no history more important, certainly none more remarkable and thrilling in its details, than that of the Netherlands. During the last half of the sixteenth century, within the narrow limits of that country, a mere dot upon the map of Europe, a country more fitted apparently by nature for amphibious creatures than for man, and which was now a glorious country, abounding in grand cities and fertile fields, won from the waves of a turbulent sea by the perseverance of the Dutch people, a war was undertaken and carried on for more than seventy years. Before setting sail upon their wintry voyage in search of that religious freedom and toleration which was the object of the American people, the Pilgrim fathers, spent eleven years in the Netherlands, no doubt learning those lessons of political wisdom which they transmitted to their posterity. He then proceeded to explain the condition of affairs in the Netherlands three centuries ago, under the rule of Charles V. of Spain, and the policy of Philip II. He described the first symptoms of the first breaking out of the religious reform in the Netherlands and the determination on the part of the Spanish authorities to arrest it. The mind of the King was absorbed above all things by the one great purpose to complete the supremacy of the Roman Catholic religion in the Netherlands and the utter extermination of Protestantism from that land. He adverted to the remedies adopted for the cure of this religious pestilence, and the arrival of the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands, contending that his commission was to exterminate Protestantism. Having dilated at considerable length upon the sufferings which the people sustained, he pictured their final uprising and determined resistance. He rebelled, but when they did they demonstrated a truth which tyrants in all countries would do well to learn—that a nation which is strong to suffer, strong to endure, may be dependent upon conquest, but a nation strong to fight. He considered the war between England and Spain and that between England and America analogous to some extent, with the exception that in the former the struggle was declared until the struggle had terminated. He pictured in glowing terms the religious persecutions to which the Netherlands had been subjected. Nations were invariably driven to great changes when new truths presented themselves. The renunciation of one error was really the renunciation of another. Those who upheld the principle of abolition were logically right, and the inference ought to be that a black man was really a free man; and a freeman, he ought to have the right to vote, and if so he may go to Congress, and when he goes to Congress there was no telling what might not go. (Laughter.) The Netherlands were disposed to fight Philip without fighting Philip, as the Union army was disposed to fight slavery without fighting slavery. The grooves of the railroad were "Help, Pompey, or I sink." (Laughter.) Nothing opened the eyes of nations like war. It was a stern teacher, but an excellent one, and when the eyes of a nation were once really opened it was very difficult to close them, no matter how great the mesmerizer. Whether it be a Seymour, Blair or a Johnson. (Laughter.) Mr. Douglass then made a comparison between the forces that stood ready for the contest, the great power of Spain, vast, compact, and mighty, and the forces of the Netherlands, divided. Having described the inequality of the contending armies, he pictured the carnage in the Netherlands of the people themselves as fighting. The extermination of the Netherlands was the well disciplined forces of Spain. The battle continued, however, and excited not only admiration but sympathy. The speaker dwelt at length upon the events. With regard to Philip II. it did not appear that he was by any means bad at heart. On the contrary, he was a man of a noble and amiable nature, and to all who agreed with him. He only became fierce when his religion was touched. Indeed, a whole congregation might have their sensibilities aroused by the appearance of a single black face at the communion table. (Laughter.) The Netherlands triumphed. After a struggle of nearly seventy years, the Spanish rule and determination wavered, flagged and fell, and the pillars of the Dutch republic rose out as a consequence of the failure of the Spanish empire. The contest was one of the marvels of history, considering the odds against which they fought. Among the many names in the struggle, no one figure of a great character towered above all his contemporaries, one of the great brothers of mankind upon whose shoulders the fate of a nation was placed, who instinctively trusted. A man as the warrior was only surpassed by the statesman, the statesman by the philosopher, the philosopher by the divine, the divine by the saint. William of Orange, or William the Silent. The crisis demanded such a man as he proved to be. There was no one else of his character, no one else of his accomplishment which he possessed, that could have been spared from the leader of so form a hope. It demanded a man of dignified intellect, and he possessed it. 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